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|----------|-----------|---------|-------------|--------------|-----------|
| Algeria | 6,600 Ddr | Iraq | 15,130 | Norway | 6,000 Dkr |
| Austria | 1,95 | Iraq | 130,000 | Oman | 6,000 Dhs |
| Bahrain | 6,650 Dir | Jordan | 450 Fu | Portugal | 2,500 Esc |
| Belgium | 40,87 | Kenya | 50,000 | Qatar | 2,500 Qat |
| Canada | 1,100 | Kosovo | 500,000 | Saudi Arabia | 100,000 R |
| Congo | 1,000 | Liberia | 1,000 L | Spain | 100 Pes |
| Djibouti | 7,000 Drs | Lybia | 1,000 L | Sweden | 100 Kr |
| Egypt | 100 P | Morocco | 1,000 Dhs | Tunisia | 1,000 Dm |
| Fiji | 1,500 | Morocco | 1,000 Dhs | U.A.E. | 100 Dhs |
| Germany | 2,300 Dm | Peru | 1,000 Soles | Venezuela | 100 Dls |
| Greece | 45 Dr | Senegal | 1,000 Frs | Yugoslavia | 100 D |
| Iceland | 70 Dr | Togo | 1,000 CFA | | |
| Iran | 115 Rials | Togo | 1,000 CFA | | |
| Lebanon | 170 L | | | | |

ESTABLISHED 1887

Russia Turns Down West on Troop Cut; 2d Snub in a Week

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — In an article in *avda*, the Soviet Union has rejected a new Western approach to top reductions in Europe that the Reagan administration had offered as an opening toward wider improvement in East-West relations.

It was the second time in a week at the Kremlin had reacted negatively to a Western arms initiative. Earlier commentaries in the Soviet communist Party paper and elsewhere had dismissed a draft treaty on chemical weapons that Vice President George Bush presented at the 40-nation conference on disarmament in Geneva Wednesday.

The commentary, carried by *avda* Saturday, avoided a detailed examination of the package, which was introduced Thursday at a East-West conference on the project in Vienna. But Pravda said the proposals "do not reflect even a glimmer of the intention" to reconcile the central disagreement between the two sides on how many soldiers each has in Europe. Although the Pravda communique lacks the decisive authority of formal government pronouncements, Western diplomats said they saw it as confirming a general Kremlin policy of keeping off from efforts by the United States to break the impasse in relations between the two countries.

President Ronald Reagan signed a shift in the administration's position with a speech three months ago calling for a renewed dialogue with Moscow, but the Soviet leadership has maintained a generally chilly attitude.

Efforts to bring the Kremlin back to the two sets of nuclear arms negotiations in Geneva that were broken off late last year have been nixed. The Russians have also responded warmly to American initiatives that would skirt the deadlock on nuclear arms and seek progress in other areas.

Western diplomats say they believe the Soviet plan is to defer any move until the U.S. election picture comes clearer later this year. Some commentators have made it clear that the Kremlin is determined to do nothing that would

help Mr. Reagan gain re-election, a position that diplomats think will change only if it becomes clear that his re-election is certain.

The Vienna talks, known by Western participants as the Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction negotiations, began in 1973 and have largely deadlocked for several years by discrepancies in the two sides' estimates of each other's manpower levels.

Until now, the talks have been sanguined by a Western insistence that the first step toward a pact should be an agreement on the numbers of soldiers now in Europe. The Soviet Union and its allies have maintained that both sides have roughly equal numbers of ground troops in central Europe, totaling 800,000 on each side. The United States and its partners have maintained that the Warsaw Pact has an advantage of about 170,000.

The new Western proposal seeks to narrow the counting to ground combat forces and their support units. That would sidestep the question of the so-called service support forces, more numerous in the Warsaw Pact. They have accounted for the bulk of the additional soldiers the West attributes to the Kremlin and its allies.

The Western proposals also seek to create new flexibility by offering options from efforts by the United States to break the impasse in relations between the two countries.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Sir Kenneth Newman, the commissioner of London's Metropolitan Police, left by car Sunday after a visit to St. James's Square, where the Libyan Embassy is under siege.

U.S. and China Fail in New Attempt At Nuclear Pact Before Reagan Visit

The Associated Press
BEIJING — U.S. negotiators have left Beijing without reaching an agreement on a nuclear energy treaty that both countries had hoped to complete before President Ronald Reagan visits this week.

The weeklong negotiations made considerable progress, but the talks must continue, a Western diplomat said Saturday. He asked not to be identified.

Mr. Reagan, who will arrive in Beijing on Thursday for a six-day visit to China, will be the first U.S. president to come here since 1975.

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Legal Espionage in the Germanys: A Strange Legacy of War

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BERLIN — If the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies decided to go to war, one of the first people to have a hint of impending hostilities might be Colonel Roland Lajote.

The strapping Russian-speaking American soldier, a former army attaché in Moscow, leads one of the most secretly-shrouded elite units in the U.S. military: a 14-man team in the western sector of the city that prows East Germany conducting what amounts to legal espionage. The colonel's Soviet counterparts, in Opel sedans packed with telescopes, infrared cameras and listening devices, do the same in West Germany.

The city of Berlin reposes, in legal terms, on a crazy quilt of documents concluded from 1944 onward between the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and France. Allied in the struggle to defeat Nazi Germany, the four countries at the end of World War II carved up the defeated nation into zones of occupation.

In 1947, the U.S. and Soviet sides reached an accord establishing military liaison missions with permission to travel in their respective zones. The Soviet Army concluded similar accords with the British and French military commanders.

In the ensuing years, the Federal Republic of Germany emerged as a middle-ranking power on the

territory of the former U.S., British and French zones and, in the Soviet zone, the German Democratic Republic established itself as perhaps Moscow's most reliable partner in the Warsaw Pact.

But, in the absence of a peace treaty ending World War II, the sovereignty of the two Germanys remains limited. It is in this vestigial legal gray zone that the U.S., British, French and Soviet military liaison missions operate, accredited only to each other and furnishing what some experts regard as the best on-site intelligence that can be gathered on Europe's heavily armed central front.

Every day Colonel Lajote's men drive their four-wheel-drive Mercedes jeeps across the rickety Grenz bridge to East Berlin, occasionally stopping at a white stucco American-owned villa in Potsdam where a handful of their comrades stay overnight. The bridge, spanning the neck of a small lake, has no other traffic, though in February 1962 it served as the point where Captain Francis Gary Powers, the pilot of a downed U-2 reconnaissance plane, and Colonel Rudolf Abel, a Russian spy, were exchanged.

The British and the French have similar villas on the Communist side of the Berlin wall. From Potsdam three allied teams fan out across East Germany where, lately, they have been on the lookout for SS-21 and SS-22 missiles that the Russians have started to position in Eastern Europe. "Cooperation with the Brits and

the French is very tight," a knowledgeable American said.

"There is a great deal of love about the MLMs," an American diplomat said, referring to the military liaison missions. "It's not a quiet, refined bunch of people."

The diplomat paused and added: "It's like playing under the basket in the NBA. There's a lot of shoving. Only in extreme cases do foul shots get called." The NBA is the National Basketball Association.

Tailed by vigilant East German military vehicles, the observers' meandering jeeps are sometimes bumped or bracketed by trucks to keep them from probing in sensitive areas, which are designated by the Russians as "Temporarily Restricted Areas" or "Permanently Restricted Areas."

"It's dangerous as hell," a third diplomat said. "Sometimes they hold them and semi-arrest them."

On March 22 three-man French teams driving down a major road near the East German city of Halle was rammed head-on by a heavy-duty East German Army truck. One French soldier was killed and another was seriously injured.

The French government made a protest to the Soviet Union, reminding it that it was responsible for the safety of allied liaison vehicles in East Germany, but Paris did not publicize the Halle episode. Western diplomats in West Berlin say they are convinced the

ramming was intentional, and some speak privately of murder.

The French vehicle appeared to have witnessed the annual Soviet and East German spring maneuvers. In the last few weeks those maneuvers have spilled over into the established air corridors to West Berlin.

At Soviet insistence, American, British and French commercial airlines have lately been obliged to fly at higher than normal approaches to the city, and two pilots have reported being shadowed by Soviet MiG fighter jets. The Russians have countered that their fighters need the lower airspace in connection with the land maneuvers.

When not keeping alert to Warsaw Pact maneuvers, Colonel Lajote, 47, and his troops have been called to more peaceful functions. In November, the American Embassy in East Berlin faced the prospect of a public relations disaster when Joseph Polowsky, an American veteran of World War II, was about to be interred in Torgau on the banks of the Elbe where the Allies had linked up with Soviet soldiers in 1945.

The Russians were sending an honor guard for the funeral; the U.S. Embassy in East Berlin sent a cable to Washington pointing out that the United States did not plan to do so and that this might look bad on television. Mobilized, Colonel Lajote roared to Torgau with a handful of dress-uniformed honor guards, joining the Russians in laying Mr. Polowsky to rest by the Elbe.

WORLD BRIEFS

Islamic States Cut Latin Ties on Israel

FEZ, Morocco (Combined Dispatches) — Islamic countries have decided to sever ties with El Salvador and Costa Rica because they have moved their embassies in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. Morocco's Foreign Minister Abdellah Belkaïd announced. Following the decision, Egypt cut relations with both countries.

Saturday's decision, intended as a signal to Washington following moves in Congress to transfer the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem, was made by the Islamic Conference Organization committee on Jerusalem. On Friday, the White House announced that President Ronald Reagan had told King Hassan of Morocco that moving the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem "is not in our interest."

The Islamic organization's Jerusalem committee passed a resolution recommending a break in diplomatic and other relations with all countries that transfer their embassies to Jerusalem. The boycott of the two Central American countries is largely symbolic since few Moslem states have relations with El Salvador and Costa Rica, conference sources said. El Salvador's only diplomatic relations in the Arab world were with Egypt. (Reuters, UPI)

14 Tamils Reportedly Slain by Navy

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (AP) — A Sri Lankan naval patrol fired on a boat containing Tamil rebels, killing 14, the government said Sunday. It said five were arrested.

The patrol opened fire after the rebels refused to stop, an official statement said. It said the boat was carrying "three experienced terrorists and 16 terrorist recruits" on their way to the southernmost Indian state of Tamil Nadu.

Sri Lanka has alleged that Tamil Nadu is a base for rebel Tamil groups seeking an independent homeland in the north of the Sinhalese-dominated republic. India has denied the charge. As many as 65 people have died in sectarian violence in Sri Lanka in the last month.

Brazil Tightens Emergency Measures

BRASILIA (AP) — Police enforcing the Brazilian military government's emergency measures have surrounded the Federal District of Brasilia and prepared censorship guidelines for radio and television stations. Military police stationed along roads leading into the city stopped and searched cars.

The head of the Brazilian Television and Radio Broadcasters Association met Saturday with members of the government's regulatory commission for broadcasters to discuss censorship guidelines, which are to take effect on Monday. Broadcasters said they were told informally that there would be a total blackout of political news to and from Brasilia.

President João Baptista Figueiredo announced Wednesday 60 days of emergency measures in the capital and its surrounding area. Mr. Figueiredo said he wanted to stop protesters from entering Brasilia to "coerce" and "intimidate" legislators during a vote, scheduled for this week, on legislation to reinstate direct elections. The government wants the next president to be selected by an electoral college that is dominated by Mr. Figueiredo's party.

Witnesses Say Copter Entered Czechoslovakia

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

MUNICH — The West German border police say that as many as eight people have asserted that they saw a U.S. Army helicopter enter Czechoslovak air space Friday, when U.S. officials say it was fired on by two Soviet-built fighter planes.

Border guard officials said Saturday that the U.S. helicopter crew insisted they had been flying in West German air space when fired upon by the planes, whose nationality was unidentified.

A U.S. Army spokesman in Stuttgart said he could not confirm that report. The spokesman, Major Robert Brus, said a U.S. Army investigation into the incident would last several days.

The helicopter, which was said to have come under cannon and rocket fire, was not hit.

A spokesman for the paramilitary border police force said the witnesses included two border police officials on patrol at the time of the incident, several vacationers, and residents of the border area. He said the witnesses say they saw the U.S. aircraft venture "several kilometers into Czechoslovakia."

The spokesman, Klaus Papenfuss, said, "They are all of the opinion that the Copter was over Czechoslovakia." He acknowledged, however, that "it could still be that they were so unfortunately positioned that they were in fact mistaken."

He said the border follows a zig-zag course through thickly wooded terrain where the incident occurred, making accurate observation from the ground difficult "even for the initiated." He said the witnesses all reported having observed the helicopter at different points along the border.

He said none of the witnesses reported hearing or seeing the reported attack by MiGs on the helicopter, a Chinook aircraft of the U.S. Army's 2d Armored Cavalry Regiment, stationed in Nuremberg.

But he said that the witnesses may not have been in a position to see the reported attack, and that their testimony had not necessarily cast doubt on the accuracy of the helicopter pilot's report.

The border police spokesman, Mr. Papenfuss, said border police dispute was over the placement of gendarmerie units.

The combatants have been pulling back as the gendarmes move in and, apart from some skirmishes in the mountains Saturday night, a new truce had been generally holding since the disengagement began.

Meanwhile, President Amin Gomayel held consultations on forming a government of national unity to carry out reforms.

Political sources had predicted that Mr. Gemayel would appoint a prime minister, probably Rashid Karame, a Sunni Moslem leader, soon after he returned from a meeting with President Hafez al-Assad of Syria on Friday.

Mr. Karame, who served as prime minister nine times between 1955 and 1975, arrived in Damascus on Sunday to join his opposition colleagues — the Druze leader, Walid Jumblat, and the leader of the Shiite militia Amal, Nabih Berri — in talks with Syrian officials.

Syria backed the Moslem opposition until its victory over Mr. Gemayel's army in West Beirut in February, but it is now seeking to tone down Moslem demands for radical change because they might lead the Christians to seek partition.

Representatives of the four parties — Shiite and Druze Moslem militias from West Beirut, the Lebanese Army and the Lebanese Forces, a Christian militia, from East Beirut — met at Beirut's race-track to seek a solution.

Moslem militia sources said the



APRIL IN PARIS — Tourists and Parisians took advantage of temperatures up to 79 degrees Fahrenheit Sunday to sunbathe along the banks of the Seine River.

Beirut Shooting Mars Creation of Buffer Zone

Reuters

BEIRUT — Shelling broke out across the front lines in central Beirut Sunday after the four main fighting forces in and around the Lebanese capital failed to resolve a dispute over the deployment of a buffer zone.

Security sources said the shooting was concentrated at Primo Sector, where a force of 1,500 Lebanese gendarmes had not yet been deployed.

But the policies did not work. France's inflation rate remained higher than that of any of its main trade rivals, and its unemployment rate grew worse. In March 1983, Mr. Mitterrand rejected a left-wing plan that would have created vast protectionist barriers in France and pulled the franc out of the European Monetary System, enabling the country to maintain its clearly Socialist economic course. Instead, the government chose what Mr. Fabius seemed to suggest: a kind of benign Thatcherism.

Over the past year, the old verbal levers of the left — economic growth, jobs for everyone, higher wages — had to be abandoned by the government. New symbols have come in their place, with the word "modernity" being elevated to the level of incantation. Businessmen, especially young entrepreneurs, a source of commodity in France, can be heroes now. Under the circumstances, the steelworker, once an ideological symbol, has become yesterday's man.

For the Communist Party, the shift is tortuous. Some non-Communist historians of its affairs believe it wanted to concentrate on smoothly shifting its power base to workers in developing technologies, but the government's industrial policies have forced it into identifying further with the workers in the dying industries. Since its ideology does not budge while it shares responsibility for government policies, the party's appeal appears to be withering.

With the government's discourse changing so rapidly and the old ideological basis barely functioning, a parallel identity crisis has developed among elements of the Socialist Party. Jean Popere, the party's second-ranking official, said all the talk about "modernity" came from people who were only masquerading as leftists. He referred to them as Christian humanists and Social Democratic clones, pejorative terms for a party that once considered the Social Democrats of northern Europe as weak-kneed capitalist allies.

In the French context, this was more damning of Mr. Mitterrand's policies than anything the Communists could have come up with. Mr. Popere was proposing that the left return "to class ideology and practice." But he was pushing against the sense of what has become a maxim of the Mitterrand years by the sociologist Alain Touraine: "The basic merit of the left-wing government is that it has rid us of Socialist ideology."

Mr. Mitterrand was dismissed in 1981, only government-controlled radio stations or large peripheral networks such as RTL, which is based in Luxembourg, were allowed to broadcast in France.

He also blamed international economic problems for his difficulties in setting the economy right.

"We were entrusted with power in the middle of an international economic crisis," he said, contending that despite this there had been improvements in such economic gauges as the inflation rate and the balance-of-payments deficit.

"To be able to produce, and thus in have jobs," he said, "we must succeed in renovating our industrial apparatus, which is aging, obsolete, and broken in many sectors."

The president implicitly acknowledged the drop in his personal popularity and that of his government. Recent polls have shown that more than 60 percent of French adults are disappointed with the government's performance.

"When people talk to me about disappointment, I reply: courage," Mr. Mitterrand said. "It's a question of time; it's a question of will."

He argued that in less than three years his government had carried out three-quarters of its campaign promises. He referred in particular to the decentralization of government, revisions in the labor law and the opening of private radio stations.

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"We were entrusted with power in the middle of an international economic crisis," he said, contending that despite this there had been improvements in such economic gauges as the inflation rate and the balance-of-payments deficit.

"To be able to produce, and thus in have jobs," he said, "we must succeed in renovating our industrial apparatus, which is aging, obsolete, and broken in many sectors."

The president implicitly acknowledged the drop in his personal popularity and that of his government. Recent polls have shown that more than 60 percent of French adults are disappointed with the government's performance.

"When people talk to me about disappointment, I reply: courage," Mr. Mitterrand said. "It's a question of time; it's a question of will."

He argued that in less than three years his government had carried out three-quarters of its campaign promises. He referred in

AMERICAN TOPICS

New York's Finest
Is No Man in Blue

History of sorts was made in New York City this month when a one-armed, six-wheeled, 230-pound (104-kilogram) robot was declared the city's "Cop of the Month." Robot RMI-3, whose initials stand for Remote Mobile Investigator, earned its honors in January following a shoot-out between police and two robbery and kidnapping suspects. During a hull, police were unsure whether the suspects were dead or alive. RMI-3 was sent into the apartment, where it focused its video eyes on the suspects and showed that they were dead, ending the confrontation. Not to be unfair, the city also awarded citations to the human police involved in the incident.

Other police departments have robots equipped for such chores as defusing bombs, taking television pictures, blinding suspects with high-intensity lights, or locating escapees prisoners with infrared and ultrasonic sensors. But New York's robot is believed to be the first to win an award.

At the New York ceremony, the robot came forward, arm outstretched, to receive a plaque from Police Commissioner Benjamin Ward. As RMI-3 turned to display its award to the audience, Mr. Ward was asked what the robot was thinking. "I hope," Mr. Ward replied, "it's not thinking."



Robert J. Dole

Notes on People

Senators Robert J. Dole, a Kansas Republican, and Edward M. Kennedy, a Massachusetts Democrat, are facing off in pointed radio debates five times a week on a new program carried by about 185 radio stations. The senators, both of them former presidential candidates, offer their often conflicting views on issues such as tax changes and equitable pay for women. The "Face-Off" program is distributed by the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Graduate Engineers Still Head Pay List

Student engineers graduating this June are being offered salaries of \$26,000 and more, according to the College Placement Council. But the young engineers, who are in a field that traditionally pays top salaries to graduates, are being offered only slightly more, and in some cases less, than graduates were offered last year. Petro-

leum engineers head the 1984 list with average pay offers of \$30,306, but that is about 2 percent less than companies were offering last July.

Other average beginning salary offers are \$26,100 for electrical engineers, \$24,048 for computer science graduates, and \$19,464 for accounting graduates. Graduates in the humanities trailed with starting offers of \$16,068, a drop of 3 percent from last year's figure.

Short Takes

Publishers and educators are worried about a sharp decline in reading among young people.

A nationwide survey by the Book Industry Study Group showed that the percentage of book readers among Americans aged 10 to 21 had dropped in the last six years from 75 percent to 63 percent — and this despite the survey's generous definition of a book reader as someone who reads at least part of a book every six months.

"It's especially alarming," said Leo Albert, chairman of the study group, "when you compare what's happening here to what's happening in Japan, or even Cuba or China, where most young people have developed the reading habit."

At issue in the Buckingham case are two signs. One, on the front of the town hall, has the name of this community of 8,000, and above it the words "Ville de" and then the

words "Town of." At the garbage dump there is a faded plywood sign. All that can be deciphered is the admonition in French, "Aucune Arme à Feu Permise," and then the English equivalent, "No Firearms Allowed."

Presumably the English phrases offended someone, because a complaint was received at the headquarters of the Commission for the Protection of the French Language in Montreal.

This organ of the Quebec government, with its 450 employees and an annual budget of \$16 million, was established seven years ago to enforce the Charter of the French Language, a provincial law passed by the separatist Parti Québécois government to assure the primacy of French over English and to stave off cultural assimilation and linguistic erosion.

Since then, the language office

has received more than 14,000 complaints from citizens, most of them anonymous. The tips included information that menus in certain restaurants use English and that tenants have signed leases written in English in violation of the law.

One notorious case involved a charge that a doctor at a hospital kept a terminally ill French-speaking woman from "dying in French."

A Quebec Town's Language Battle

Agency's Order to Remove 5 English Words Is Resisted

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service

BUCKINGHAM, Quebec — The Commission for the Protection of the French Language, a Quebec provincial agency, is sometimes referred to as the "vocabulary enforcers" or the "tongue troopers" by disdainful English-speaking Quebecers.

At the moment, it is threatening to fine the town council here unless it removes two words of English from the facade of the town hall and three other words of English from a sign at the garbage dump.

The seven town councilmen, five of whom are French Canadians, voted early this month to ignore the order to remove the English words and to fight any fine in the courts.

Their decision represents the latest challenge to Quebec's Charter of the French Language, a measure whose authority was somewhat eroded recently by a court ruling that allowed storekeepers to offer bilingual catalogs rather than the French-only brochures that the provincial government asserted were required by the charter.

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French-speaking Quebecers and some of their French neighbors have likened reliance on anonymous informants to the denunciations solicited by totalitarian regimes.

Gerald Godin, the minister of cultural communities, a poet who is responsible for the language office, dismisses such charges. He said in an interview with the Quebec magazine *Actualité*: "Reporting the infractions is not spying on one's neighbor; it is civic responsibility."

On Feb. 14, Pierre Senecal, an inspector from the commission's surveillance unit, visited Buckingham, 20 miles (32 kilometers)

northwest of Ottawa, to check the information he had received.

On March 6, Pierre Chouinard, a commission investigator, wrote to the Buckingham Council to say the visit confirmed the information that had been supplied. He added that the use of bilingual signs by municipalities contravened provisions of the charter, which specify that organs of government administration be designated only in French and that government ser-

The New York Times
Quebec officials have ordered the town of Buckingham to delete the English from this sign.

vices, with the exception of health and public safety, also be described only in French. He said the council had 15 days to comply with the law.

The response was clear. By a vote of 6 to 1, the councilmen resolved that "since French and English are the official languages of Canada and are recognizing that French and English are used in the public life of our town and further recognizing the contributions to our town of

say they await the showdown. "Already we have heard from Standish Plain, a little village near Sherbrooke, which wants to follow our example," said Serge Gauthier, the Buckingham town clerk. The town could be fined between \$50 and \$1,000 for its defiance.

Alliance Quebec, the province's major English-speakers' rights group, has promised legal support to Buckingham.

U.S. Democrats Divided On Immigration Policy

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Proposals to rewrite the nation's basic immigration law have deeply divided the Democratic Party, pitting Hispanic groups against organized labor on a potent election-year issue.

With the House of Representatives nearing debate on the matter, the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations — the nation's largest labor federation — is pressing for a statutory ban on employment of illegal aliens, contending that they depress wages and working conditions for U.S. citizens.

Hispanic groups vehemently oppose a ban, saying it would increase the likelihood of discrimination against Americans of Hispanic descent.

The best-known bill on the issue was introduced by Senator Alan K. Simpson, Republican of Wyoming, and Representative Romano L. Mazzoli, Democrat of Kentucky. It would penalize employers who knowingly hired illegal aliens and offer legal status to many illegal aliens already in the country.

Last May, the Senate approved a version of the bill supported by the Reagan administration. A generally similar bill, which differs in many details, is awaiting action in the Democratic-controlled House.

Wilma S. Martinez, former president of the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, said: "This issue pits two of the Democrats' constituencies against each other. For the party, it comes down to the question: Who do you love more?"

Ann F. Lewis, political director of the Democratic National Committee, said the immigration issue was causing "stresses and strains within the Democratic coalition." President Ronald Reagan and the Republican Party are avidly wooing Hispanic voters in the belief that many share Mr. Reagan's conservative views on defense and social issues. Although the administration has supported the bill, officials have not been active or outspoken in pushing it this year.

Peter D. Kelly, chairman of the California Democratic Party, said:

"Mr. Courtright reported a 'very positive' reaction from the public. About 150 people have donated more than \$16,000 to his Salvation Army unit. Others, he said, have sent protest petitions to Mayor Koch."

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Jackson Backs A Surtax for Aid to Cities

By Margaret Shapiro
Washington Post Service

INDIANAPOLIS — The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, in his most detailed campaign statement on urban affairs, says he would impose a temporary federal income tax surcharge to raise \$50 billion a year to help the cities. He also says he would reduce the number of U.S. troops overseas.

"I am the urban candidate," Mr. Jackson said Saturday, and he accused the Reagan administration of having had a "disastrous" effect on cities. He was speaking during a campaign trip through Indiana, where a Democratic presidential primary will be held May 8.

One caucus member, J.F. Otero, filed a dissent. Mr. Otero, vice president of the Brotherhood of Railway and Airline Clerks, is a spokesman for the AFL-CIO on immigration and refugee policy.

In a letter to Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro of New York, chairman of the Democratic Platform Committee, he warned that the Hispanic Caucus resolution "would be very divisive for Hispanics and the Democratic Party."

The AFL-CIO, in a policy statement, said an immigration bill should impose penalties on employers hiring illegal aliens, establish a system for verification of the identity of job applicants" and provide a "generous" amnesty for illegal aliens already in the United States. The federation also supports amendments to the Simpson-Mazzoli bill that are designed to prevent job discrimination.

In its resolution, the Hispanic Caucus said it opposed any bill that uses "employer sanctions as a means of controlling immigration." It said a worker identification system could violate the civil liberties of citizens and permanent residents and contend that illegal aliens "do not take jobs away from U.S. citizens."

Political interest in the issue may reach a peak as candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination begin caucuses May 5, and in California, which holds a primary June 5.

The candidates, Walter F. Mondale, Senator Gary Hart of Colorado and the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, all oppose the Simpson-Mazzoli bill on the ground that it could increase discrimination against Hispanic workers.

Hart Has New Strategy

Bill Peterson of *The Washington Post* reported from Washington:

Senator Gary Hart of Colorado and his leading advisers have agreed to a battle plan for the Democratic presidential nomination that calls for Mr. Hart to toughen his attack on former Vice President Walter F. Mondale's support of the federal loan guarantees for Chrysler and his use of "delegate committees" to circumvent campaign finance laws.

Mr. Hart's campaign manager, Oliver Henkel, said the plan, presented to the senator in a five-page memorandum, recommends that Mr. Hart continue to use his basic campaign theme, which portrays him as the candidate looking to the future. But it also advises that he concentrate for the next two and a half weeks on Texas and Ohio, where a total of 32 delegates to the convention will be chosen May 5 and May 8.

The biggest departure in the plan called for in the memo is to escalate and recast the attack on Mr. Mondale's support of the Chrysler loan guarantees in 1980 and on his use of delegate committees to finance his campaign.

Mr. Mondale, on ethical grounds, has refused to accept donations from political action committees to his central campaign organization, but his campaign has actively encouraged the setting up of delegate committees.

Mr. Hart contends that this is tantamount to circumventing the federal spending limits that Mr. Mondale's campaign is rapidly approaching. But Mondale supporters argue that the committees are legal because they have separate treasuries and operate independently of the national campaign organization.

Mr. Mondale has made the Chrysler loan, which he supported and Hart opposed, a major issue in industrial states. Mr. Hart's strategists feel they can turn the issue to their advantage in states where there are large proportions of workers in military-related industries, such as Texas and California, by pointing out that Mr. Mondale had opposed a bailout for Lockheed in 1971 on much the same grounds as Mr. Hart opposed the Chrysler aid.

That gave the defendants an out. They had to demonstrate not that they did not kill but that their actions were politically rather than racially motivated. The contention leaned heavily on the fact that only one of the five victims was black.

The other factor that made the case difficult for the government focused on the victims — self-

U.S. Probe of Bechtel Said to Focus On Payments to Its Korean Agent

By Jeff Gerth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A federal grand jury here, probing allegations that the Bechtel Power Co. bribed South Korean officials to secure contracts to build nuclear power plants in Korea, is focusing its investigation on a Korean agent of the company, according to two Justice Department officials familiar with the inquiry.

The Justice Department sources said the investigation had been prompted by a former employee in Bechtel's Korean office, Daniel Charboneau, who repeated in telephone interviews earlier last week some of the allegations he had made to the U.S. government.

Thomas Flynn, a spokesman for Bechtel Group Inc., the giant construction company based in San Francisco that is the parent of Bechtel Power, said the company was unaware of any Justice Department investigation and that Bechtel had never authorized any improper or illegal gifts or payments.

Mr. Flynn also said that Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, who were senior executives at the Bechtel Group and at Bechtel Power during 1978 and 1979, the time in question, had no "detailed involvement in Bechtel's Korea work."

[Federal sources said Friday that the grand jury investigation has not turned up evidence that involves Mr. Jackson, by reducing the number of U.S. troops deployed in Europe and Japan.]

A spokesman, Frank Watkins, said Mr. Jackson would cut the number of troops stationed in Western Europe and Japan to 150,000 over the next five years. There are now 300,000 troops.

Hart Has New Strategy

Bill Peterson of *The Washington Post* reported from Washington:

SENATOR GARY HART OF COLORADO AND HIS LEADING ADVISERS HAVE AGREED TO A BATTLE PLAN FOR THE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION THAT CALLS FOR MR. HART TO TOUGHEN HIS ATTACK ON FORMER VICE PRESIDENT WALTER F. MONDALE'S SUPPORT OF THE CHRYSLER LOAN GUARANTEES IN 1980 AND ON HIS USE OF DELEGATE COMMITTEES TO FINANCE HIS CAMPAIGN.

BUT TWO ASPECTS OF THE GREENSBORO CASE CHALLENGE THAT IMAGE AND HELP TO EXPLAIN THE JURY'S VERDICT.

FIRST, THE GOVERNMENT'S PROSECUTION OF THE NINE DEFENDANTS WAS HAMSTRUNG BY A REQUIREMENT OF THE FEDERAL STATUTE UNDER WHICH THE CASE WAS BROUGHT, MAKING CONVICTION MORE DIFFICULT. THE LAW, A SECTION OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1965, WAS DESIGNED TO PROTECT CITIZENS AGAINST RADICALLY MOTIVATED CIVIL RIGHTS VIOLATIONS.

TO RENDER A GUILTY VERDICT, THE FEDERAL JURY IN THE GREENSBORO CASE HAD TO FIND THAT THE KLANSMEN HAD BEEN MOTIVATED SUBSTANTIALLY BY THE ISSUE OF RACE.

IT ISSUED AN OPEN LETTER TO THE KLAN, CALLING IT "REACHEROUS SCUM" AND "RADICAL COWARDS" AND CHALLENGING THE KLAN TO ATTEND THE RALLY ON NOV. 3, 1979, THAT WAS TO END IN BLOODYBLOOD.

KLAN MEMBERS, UNITED WITH SOME NAZIS IN A GROUP THEY CALLED THE UNITED RACIST FRONT, ACCEPTED THE CHALLENGE. THEIR CARAVAN, ABOUT 40 STRONG, ARRIVED AS THE DEMONSTRATION BEGAN.

A CIVIC MEMBER SCREAMED AN EXPLAINT AT THE DEMONSTRATORS, AN-

were given to Bechtel's Korean agent, Jooh Sik Cho, by the company during the bidding. Mr. Charboneau said he became aware of the payments, which he said Mr. Cho had received without submitting any receipts or vouchers, by virtue of books and records he had access to during his job. An attorney for Mr. Cho has denied any wrongdoing on Mr. Cho's part.

In addition, Mr. Charboneau said he had a copy of a 1980 report prepared by Taiwan Engineering, a Korean partner of Bechtel, and delivered to Bechtel in September 1980. Mr. Charboneau said the report, which he had helped prepare, detailed gifts by Bechtel's Korean agents to Korean officials and was intended to keep Bechtel's attention to questionable financial dealings by Mr. Cho. Taiwan Engineering was unhappy over some of its own dealings with the Bechtel agent, Mr. Charboneau said.

A spokesman for the Korea Electric Power Co., the state-owned company that awarded Bechtel two contracts to design and manage the construction of nuclear plants numbered 5, 6, 7, and 8. Each contract was worth more than \$100 million, and Bechtel competed against other American engineering and design concerns, according to Korean and American business officials.

Hanoi Seeks To Meet With U.S. Veterans

State Department Is Cool In Planned Contacts

By Bernard Wcinraub

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Vietnamese government, lacking formal diplomatic ties with the United States, has asked an organization of veterans of the Vietnam War to visit Hanoi every three months for talks on a variety of issues.

The Reagan administration says it opposes the plan, but a State Department official indicated that would not try to prevent the veterans group from talking to the Vietnamese. The group, the Vietnam Veterans of America, says it will not seek to negotiate on behalf of the U.S. government.

The meetings are expected to touch on such subjects as U.S. servicemen still missing in Southeast Asia, the resettlement of children of servicemen and Vietnamese women from Vietnam to the United States and cultural exchanges. The date of the first meeting has not yet been set.

The arrangement was disclosed by Vietnam's foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, postponed a scheduled meeting with U.S. officials to discuss the question of about 2,400 servicemen still listed as missing. The minister said bursday that the meeting was being delayed for technical reasons until the middle of May, adding that U.S. hostility to Vietnam was ampering the relationship.

Robert O. Muller, a former U.S. Marine lieutenant who was wounded in Vietnam in 1969 and is now resident of the Vietnam Veterans of America, said that Vietnamese officials had invited the veterans group to send delegations to Hanoi at least every three months.

One State Department official said the United States "will not consider normalization of relations with Vietnam" as long as it occupied Cambodia.

Vietnam invaded Cambodia in 1979, maintaining that it did so to free the country from the atrocities of Pol Pot's regime. Since then the United States has had some informal contacts with Vietnam, including visits by U.S. officials and congressional delegations.

"We see our role as providing a bridge to Vietnam, a conduit to dialogue," Mr. Muller said. "The U.S. has expressed to us the desire that we do not conduct these discussions with Vietnam."

A State Department official said his administration opposed the re-election of the veterans' group.

"We try to consult very closely with Vietnam organizations and their families, but we think these issues are best handled through government channels," he said, adding that, as far as he knew, the State Department "will not stand in the way of the veterans."

In the last two years, the United States has sought infrequent official visits to Hanoi, mostly by Deputy Assistant Defense Secretary Richard L. Armitage, who has traveled to Hanoi to inquire about Americans missing in action.

Mr. Muller said he saw the role of the veterans as "serving as a checkstop, monitoring progress" as well as lobbying Congress on several issues including the plight of American children. Mr. Muller pointed out that there are an estimated 25,000 to 40,000 such children in Vietnam. They are treated as outcasts, but only 1,000 have been resettled so far in the United States.



FAST ENDS — Cardinal Jaime L. Sin, the archbishop of Manila, joins in singing the Philippine anthem with protesters in a school near Manila. They were marking the end of a seven-day hunger strike in opposition to President Ferdinand E. Marcos's regime.

A Study in South Africa Underlines Differences in Standards of Living

By Allister Sparks
Washington Post Service

CAPE TOWN — While South Africa's white minority lives at a standard equal to that of Americans and Scandinavians, most of the majority blacks are living under Third World conditions, according to a new study of poverty here.

One-third of all black children under the age of 14 are stunted in their growth because they do not get enough to eat, and the infant mortality rate among blacks in some areas is 31 times higher than the white rate.

Evidence of such inequality, attributed largely to the constitutionally entrenched system of segregation called apartheid, has emerged from a study sponsored by the Carnegie Corp. of New York.

The inquiry has also shown some signs of narrowing of the income gap.

"While things are getting worse for some blacks at the bottom end of the scale, many are better off than they were a decade ago," the director of the study, Frances Wilson, said in an interview.

One attempt to extrapolate an overall picture from a series of local studies in black tribal areas, where the poverty is most stark, indicated that as many as 70 percent of the people in these areas might have

shared in this improvement. But the other 30 percent have dropped further behind.

The inquiry began two years ago and has involved more than 400 researchers and 20 South African universities. It has reached the half-way stage, with a weeklong conference at the University of Cape Town at which the researchers presented more than 300 papers.

Analysts are to spend 15 months collating the material into volumes for publication.

There has been no attempt by the government to discredit the study. The Carnegie Corp. holds an honored place in the history of the Afrikaner nationalist movement that rules the country. It financed a study of poverty among whites during the Great Depression that was a key factor in galvanizing Afrikaner nationalism.

The new study, focusing on blacks, is titled "The Second Carnegie Inquiry Into Poverty in Southern Africa."

"Essentially, what we have found is that two things have been happening in South Africa over the last decade," Mr. Wilson said. "Some real wages have risen, and that means even some migrant workers are better off than they were before."

"But there is a substantial group who have been cut off from access

to the economy, and for them life is getting very much tougher."

Instead of apartheid's original straightforward divide between white "haves" and black "have-nots," Mr. Wilson said, the division now runs between urban "insiders" and rural "outsiders."

Joining the whites as insiders is an emergent middle class of black Africans, those of mixed race known here as coloreds, and Asians. The outsiders, who are the mass of unskilled black Africans, are being shut out of the cities, and thus out of the economy, by controls and compelled to live in tribal reserves called homelands.

The white leadership describes these homelands as permitting black fulfillment under a separatist system, exercising political rights and even aspiring to a nominal independence. But many of the study papers indicate the homelands have become dumping grounds for people now need in the work force.

One study paper said 70 percent of the rural population of the most highly developed homeland, the Transkei, lived below a household subsistence level, calculated to be a monthly income of \$240 for a family of six.

There is little work in the homelands, where an expanding government bureaucracy is described in one paper as "the only growth industry." Most families live on money remitted by a father or brother who is a migrant worker in a city on a one-year contract. These remittances account for 66 percent of employment earnings in the Transkei.

A number of papers deal with the way the migrant-labor system devastates family life, with most homeland families being broken up for long periods. A study of three Transkei villages showed that a third of the men spent only a month per year with their families.

It is because wages for blacks in the industrial cities, and especially in the gold mines, have improved over the last 10 years that living conditions for some homeland families have also improved. The migrant workers are sending more money home.

But the homelands are economically static, the studies show. As more people are compelled to live in them, the poverty of those families that do not have a man with a migrant job is intensifying. Traditional subsistence agriculture is collapsing with the overcrowding.

Owner Says He May Sell Or Shut Down Observer

Reuters

LONDON — Roland "Tiny" Rowland, head of the Lonrho trading company and owner of The Observer newspaper, threatened Sunday to sell the paper or sack the editor after a row over a report on him.

Mr. Rowland has strongly criticized a report by the editor, Donald Treford, last week on alleged torture and murder by the Zimbabwe Army in southern Matabeleland.

Mr. Rowland, who has substantial business interests in Zimbabwe, said in an interview with The Observer: "My alternatives are: firstly, to close down the paper; secondly, to sell the paper — and nobody's going to tell me whom I should sell it to. Thirdly, to remove Mr. Treford as editor."

Earlier, he accused Mr. Treford of writing a sensational story based on unsubstantiated material.

Mr. Treford replied that the story was solidly based on the evidence of victims whom he interviewed.

In the interview, Mr. Rowland repeated an earlier call for Mr. Treford to return to Zimbabwe with a team of reporters for a further investigation in Matabeleland.

Genscher to Visit U.S. in May

Reuters

BONN — West Germany's minister of foreign affairs, Hans-Dietrich Genscher will visit Washington on May 7-8, shortly before talks in Moscow, the Foreign Ministry said Saturday.

what a Christian preacher said about polygamy. The pagan then took one of the wives upriver in his canoe and dumped her. Upon his return he went to the missionary and said, "Well sir, now I can become a good Christian."

There are aspects of Africa's animism that are incompatible with Christian social values. Although Africans accept Christianity as their new religion, they will never give up their traditional worship.

NADJIB BOULEDROUA, Paris

It Isn't an Antibody

Clue 38 down in the April 9 crossword was "an antibody," and the answer was "serum." Serum is the liquid part of blood. An antibody is a protein that combines with foreign particles ("antigens") and thus is important in the body's immune defense. Serum may contain antibodies, but it is in no way an antibody itself. I firmly believe that crossword puzzles should support precise use of language.

DEBRA BARNGROVER, Toulouse, France

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(Continued from Page 4)

He Task Is Political

Regarding the opinion column "Paris-Bon: Signs Point to New War" (April 3) by William Safire:

The scenario for the start of nuclear or conventional conflict over Europe presented by Mr. Safire is tenuous but logically flawed. As George F. Kennan recognized more than three decades ago, Europe is a vital global center. In it, its division reflects the bipolar world that has emerged since World War II. Thus, the division of Europe is not a military but a political problem. Were events to somehow lead to an attempt by one side to drastically alter the other, the issue would hardly be a trivial one of which weapons in which arsenals were to be used.

Thus, the attempt to fine-tune policies in Europe in anticipation of hypothetical Soviet military strikes misses the point. Survival security in Europe and around the world can only be assured through political means.

In a nuclear age, war can no longer be in Clausewitz's phrase, "the continuation of politics by other means." Rather than building military responses to political threats, the Soviet Union and the United States must begin to reduce tensions in the relatively stable, but crucial European arena, this means a renewed commitment to keeping the talks on mutual balanced force reductions work.

FREDERIC L. PROPOS, Urbana, Illinois.

rael and the Gulf War
'In response to the opinion column "Israel: Unprepared and Determined" (April 10) by Joseph Romm:
Certainly an arms embargo and economic sanctions should be en-

forced against Iraq for its use of chemical weapons. But sanctions should also be imposed on Iran. It sends children to the front to be massacred, and is reported to be developing chemical weapons of its own. Israel supplies arms to Iran.

Mr. Rom condones Iraq for violating international law by using the outlawed weapons, but then says that Israel will now view treaties as little better than "Beirut cease-fires" and will "have to prepare for" nonconventional warfare.

This is more than a double standard. It is justification for Israeli intransigence. Iraq has given Israel an excuse to continue its militaristic course in the Middle East.

Also, Mr. Rom should be reminded that Israel used phosphorus and cluster weapons against civilian targets in Lebanon.

HOPE KELLER, Tel Aviv.

Subs and Carriers

Regarding "The Bump — A Lesson on Carriers" (April 12):

Secretary Lehman's poor defense of aircraft carriers must be

challenged on one point. He states that the Soviet sub, having already been located and "killed" 13 times by U.S. forces, was then "ignored" up to the time of the collision. This does not hold water, so to speak.

In the first place, once an "enemy" unit is located in this context it is tracked continuously. And the international rules for all ships at sea charge captains and masters with tracking all other ships in the vicinity in order to ensure that timely action is taken to avoid collision. In this case, it is interestingly apparent that, in all likelihood, neither ship was aware of the position of the other.

RICHARD C. ALLEN, Amsterdam.

Thou Shall Not Dump

Regarding the report "Pastor Makes Crusade to Christianize Africans" (April 11) by Alan Cowell:

The introduction of Christianity in Africa brought serious conflicts between European social values and African ones. A missionary once reported that an African, who had two wives, considered carefully

what a Christian preacher said about polygamy. The pagan then took one of the wives upriver in his canoe and dumped her. Upon his return he went to the missionary and said, "Well sir, now I can become a good Christian."

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DEBRA BARNGROVER, Toulouse, France

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SKY CHANNEL SATELLITE TELEVISION

PROGRAM, MONDAY 23rd APRIL

UK TIME 16.00 SKY CHANNEL MUSIC BOX

18.00 CARTOON TIME

18.30 THE FIRST EASTER RABBIT

18.55 THE NEW DICK VAN DYKE SHOW

19.20 CHARLIE'S ANGELS

20.10 AMERICAN COLLEGE BASKETBALL

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Cause of AIDS Found, U.S. Scientist Says

By Lawrence K. Altman

New York Times Service

ATLANTA — Dr. James O. Mason, the head of the federal Centers for Disease Control, says he believes that a virus discovered in France is the cause of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, or AIDS.

"I believe we have the cause of AIDS, and it is an exciting discovery," said Dr. Mason, a virologist.

"The public needs to know that this is a breakthrough and that it is significant."

The French virus is called LAV, for lymphadenopathy-associated virus. It is a member of the retrovirus family, which over the past year has been the leading candidate as the cause of AIDS.

Dr. Mason said he did not foresee any insurmountable obstacles to preventing development of a vaccine although the process could take many years.

Meanwhile, information derived from a diagnostic test might help researchers determine if there were other means of temporarily correcting the abnormalities of the immune system in AIDS.

One reason for believing that the virus is the cause of AIDS, Dr. Mason said, is that tests first done in France have shown that LAV attacks the same white blood cells, called OKT4, or helper T-cells, that are destroyed by the disease.

He said he did not foresee any obstacles to preventing development of a vaccine of a vaccine against the disease.

Federal health officials have scheduled a press conference in Washington on Monday, presumably to discuss findings made by Dr. Robert Gallo and his colleagues concerning a retrovirus called HTLV-3, for human T-cell lymphotropic virus. It is believed to be different from another retrovirus called HTLV-1 that had been a focus of research into AIDS.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS/ FINANCE

MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1984

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EUROBONDS

Bankers Trust Offering Contains UncertaintiesBy CARL GEWIRTZ
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Reading the small print in the prospectuses of new issues is obviously not a favorite pastime of Eurobond investors.

But the technical jargon contained in those documents can make a big difference between what investors think they are buying and what they are actually offered.

In the eternal floating-rate issue for National Westminster a week ago, the small print made clear that investors were offered preferred stock — with a risk that coupon payments could be withheld — rather than a classic floating-rate note.

The latest example of the virtue of reading small print is shown, interestingly, in another offering by a commercial bank, in the \$200-million issue for Bankers Trust.

The underlying objective of both banks was to raise funds that can be counted as capital. Currently, due to the equity markets' depressed assessment of commercial bank common stock, the classic capital-raising method of selling new shares is shunned because the price they could fetch is not attractive to management.

So Bankers Trust is offering a 12-year floating-rate note with interest set at 1% point over the three-month London interbank offered rate. Including the 1% percent commissions paid to market the issue, the cost of money to the bank is a thin 16.7 basis points.

Despite the tight conditions, the Bankers Trust paper ended last week — a difficult week for the capital market — at a premium of 100.08 bid-100.18 offered. The reason for this strong performance is the proviso that at final maturity the notes can be redeemed for primary capital securities (presumably shares) mounting in value to 105 percent of the face value of the floating-rate notes. (Investors can also opt to be repaid in cash, but that is to be a dollar-for-dollar transaction.)

Investors think they are assured of a 5-percent capital gain in exchanging \$10,000 of FRNs for \$10,500 of shares. But the small print makes clear that this exchange is not a certainty.

During the first 10 years, the notes can be called at par — that is, mandatorily redeemed at face value. Two of the conditions under which the notes can be called are conventional: to withhold tax on payment of interest is imposed or if the notes no longer deemed to be primary capital.

The third condition warranting redemption in cash at face value, however, appears to significantly dilute the prospect of investors ever earning the 5-percent capital gain at final maturity. Bankers Trust, on any interest payment date during the first 10 years, can call the issue if the redemption is financed with the proceeds of another issue of primary capital.

In other words, Bankers Trust has a 10-year option on the stock market performance of bank shares. If it becomes attractive to issue new shares, the bank can use that money to cancel the FRN — paying cash, dollar-for-dollar.

The only other Eurobond launched last week which appeared to win favor with investors was Texaco II — \$500 million of 10-year convertible bonds identical in every way to the \$1-billion of convertibles sold last month except that the coupon on the new issue is 11% percent, down 1/4-point. The bonds are convertible into common stock at a price of \$50 a share, a 24.6-percent premium over the current price of \$40.

The new issue was quoted at 99 while the predecessor was quoted at par.

The demand for equity was also reflected in the performance of Unimont's convertible, which was increased to \$70 million from an initially indicated \$50 million after the coupon was cut to a record low 2% percent from an indicated 3 percent. The bonds, convertible into common shares at a 4.2-percent premium, traded at a premium of 104.

The other new issues languished. The dollar sector was affected by the expectation that interest rates would continue to edge

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Dentsu Still Biggest Ad Agency**Young & Rubicam Is 2d, Survey Says**

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Dentsu Advertising of Japan retained its ranking as the world's largest advertising agency in 1983, according to an Advertising Age annual survey released Sunday.

The magazine said the Tokyo-based agency had gross income of \$437.7 million on billings of \$3.21 billion. Second was Young & Rubicam of New York with gross income of \$414 million and billings of \$3.21 billion.

Gross income is what the companies make from advertising before they deduct their taxes, payroll and other overhead expenses. Billings is the total that clients give the agencies for advertising.

The only change on the list of the top 10 agencies was Saatchi & Saatchi Compton Worldwide's move from ninth place past Leo Burnett Co. into eighth place.

The survey, which covered 895 agencies in 76 countries, said total agency gross income rose 13 percent to \$4.16 billion in 1983 from \$3.62 billion in 1982, restated at 1982 exchange rates.

West German ad agencies showed the biggest income growth for the year at 20 percent, the survey said, while French agencies jumped 19 percent, those in Britain climbed 18 percent and agencies to South Africa grew 17 percent.

U.S. agencies had a growth rate of 10.9 percent, the survey said.

The rest of the top 10 agencies, followed by their base of operations, gross income and billings, are: Ted Bates Worldwide, New York, \$388 million; \$2.59 billion; J. Walter Thompson, New York, \$375.4 million; \$2.52 billion; Ogilvy & Mather, New York, \$345.8 million; \$2.36 billion; and McCann-Erickson Worldwide, New York, \$298.3 million. \$1.99 billion.

Also BBDO International, New York, \$282 million; \$1.95 billion; Saatchi & Saatchi, London, \$253.3 million; \$1.71 billion; Leo Burnett, Chicago, \$216.5 million; \$1.49 billion; and Foote, Cone & Belding, Chicago, \$208.4 million; \$1.41 billion.

"Don't worry if your dot is black: it doesn't mean you're dead," Mr. Blumer says. "On the other hand," he adds, "if you were dead, it would be black."

Such journeys to the frontiers of marketing technology are part of British Airway's transfor-



Colin Marshall, chief executive of British Airways, sports a badge saying, "I fly the world's favourite airline," in a drive to make staff more outgoing.

British Airways Seeks Livelier Image Ahead of Switch to the Private Sector

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A British Airways PLC, the traditional British reserve is under attack.

The state-owned airline says market research shows that its staff needs to be more "outgoing." So it is putting about 13,000 employees, who have direct dealings with the public, through a two-day seminar called "Putting People First."

On a recent morning, several hundred British Airways employees are gathered in an auditorium near London's Heathrow Airport. The subject is stress. Little it emerges, is more irritating for a stewardess than the snap of a finger from a passenger impatient for service.

But Chris Blumer, a lecturer from a firm of consultants, is there to report that stress can be controlled, even in the face of finger-snapping. To prove his point, Mr. Blumer has his aides hand out hundreds of "Bioboids," pea-sized disks that change color to record changes in skin temperature. As instructed, the airline employees stick the dots to the backs of their hands.

"Don't worry if your dot is black: it doesn't mean you're dead," Mr. Blumer says. "On the other hand," he adds, "if you were dead, it would be black."

Such journeys to the frontiers of marketing technology are part of British Airway's transfor-

mation from a lethargic state-owned entity to a market-oriented member of the private sector. For this effort, time is short. The government has said that it plans to sell at least 51 percent of the airline to private investors early next year, probably by offering shares in New York as well as London.

In May, the airline plans to release its results for the year ended March 31. Already, the airline has predicted that the report will show operating profit of about £250 million (£352.5 million), up from £175 million a year before. Net income, company officials indicate, totaled between £10 million and £175 million in the latest year, compared with earnings of £77.2 million in fiscal 1983 and a loss of £54 million in fiscal 1982.

The turnaround comes as the airline industry emerges from a five-year slump, but it also reflects severe cost-cutting at British Airways. Last July, for instance, the airline abruptly announced the departure of 70 senior managers, leaving a central management team of about 100. Overall, the airline has shrunk its staff to 37,000 from a peak of 58,000 in 1979.

White Trans World Airlines uses about 9,000 fewer employees to carry around 30 percent more passengers annually than British Airways does, the British carrier says it is about down to its "fighting weight." The airline recently began to hire cabin

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)

Charter Files for Protection Under Chapter 11

By Michael Blumstein

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Charter Co., its oil operation hard-pressed for credit and its insurance business suffering a surge of policy redemptions, has filed for protection from creditors and for reorganization of the parent company and 43 subsidiaries under Chapter 11 of the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

The filing did not include its ma-

jor insurance subsidiaries or several of its oil marketing divisions.

Raymond K. Mason, Charter's chairman, said Friday that the step had been taken to protect the interests of the company's shareholders, employees, creditors and suppliers.

"The insurance companies are healthy and financially sound," he said.

Charter has issued \$4.6 billion in

retirement policies, called single-premium deferred annuities, that it has sold to about 175,000 people.

Salvatore R. Curiale, deputy superintendent of the New York State Insurance Department, said that policies sold by Charter Security Life's New York subsidiary were healthy and financially sound.

Charter officials said that \$91 million was owed to the insurance subsidiaries by the parent company.

Charter's core oil business has been suffering financially for at least three years. Its financial unraveling accelerated in late October, and the bankruptcy filing Friday seemed to involve mainly the company's oil refinery operations.

But the company's insurance division has attracted the most public attention. In October, Dean Winter Reynolds Inc. curtailed its marketing of Charter annuities. Charter officials said Dean Winter made its decision because A.M. Best Co., an independent rating service for insurance companies, had lowered its rating on Charter's New York subsidiary by two notches, to Bx from Ax. The New Jersey subsidiary, which handled annuities for every state except New York and Hawaii, kept its Ax rating.

After the Dean Winter decision, Merrill Lynch & Co. announced that it was halting the sale of annual

popularity when interest rates hit record levels in recent years, were primarily sold through brokerage firms. An investor would pay a lump sum on which interest would then accumulate. Income taxes would not be paid until the money was withdrawn, usually at retirement.

Charter officials said that \$91 million was owed to the insurance subsidiaries by the parent company. However, they added that the \$91-million loan had been backed by a letter of credit from four European banks.

The assets of the New York insurance company are walled off, and they're not reachable in any kind of bankruptcy proceedings against Charter," Mr. Curiale said. "Charter Life of New York is solvent and able to meet its obligations," he said.

The statement by Charter, which is based in Jacksonville, Florida, said that, as of March 31, the insurance companies had assets of \$4.4 billion and a net worth of \$236 million.

Charter, which used its strong cash flow from its oil business in the mid-1970s to diversify into communications and, especially, insurance, last year became the largest writer of single-premium deferred annuities for individuals.

These policies, which became

popular when interest rates hit record levels in recent years, were primarily sold through brokerage firms. An investor would pay a lump sum on which interest would then accumulate. Income taxes would not be paid until the money was withdrawn, usually at retirement.

With money rolling in, Mr. Mason struck out in new directions. He set out to become a communications leader, with the acquisition of The Bulletin of Philadelphia, Redbook, The Ladies' Home Journal and Sport, seven radio stations and Dayton Press, one of the largest U.S. magazine printers.

In an attempt to make this rapid diversification into communications work, he brought in Karl Eber, a colorful media consultant. Eber, the two strong personalities did not see eye to eye, and within six months the business relationship was dissolved.

Mr. Mason diversified further into insurance, buying Crum & Forster. In 1979, he took perhaps his biggest gamble, with the purchase of Carey Energy Corp. of California. The company, the fifth largest in the world, on Grand Bahama Island.

Charter had its genesis in a Jacksonville, Florida, lumber company founded in 1919 by Mr. Mason's father. In the 1960s, the younger Mason changed its name to Charter Co., tore down the near-bankrupt lumber yard and began making acquisitions.

In 1970, when California's Signal Oil rid itself of some losing assets, Mr. Mason picked up 900 gasoline stations and an aging Houston re-

finery. When the Arab oil embargo hit a few years later and greatly increased profit margins on oil, Charter was in an enviable position.

With money rolling in, Mr. Mason struck out in new directions. He set out to become a communications leader, with the acquisition of The Bulletin of Philadelphia, Redbook, The Ladies' Home Journal and Sport, seven radio stations and Dayton Press, one of the largest U.S. magazine printers.

In the last two years, Charter had been busy dismantling its far-flung empire. In July 1982, the president and three senior executives of Charter were killed when their helicopter crashed in Ireland after leaving a corporate planning session at Mr. Mason's castle.

The revamping, with Mr. Mason fully in charge, continued as Charter sold off the remnants of its communications and insurance business. Recently it said that it was seeking a buyer for its life insurance group.

Charter was seeking to return to the source of its wealth: oil. But the effort proved too late.

U.S. Trade Focus Has Switched**Pacific States Replace Europe As Major Commerce Partner**By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

record \$69.4 billion U.S. merchandise trade deficit in 1983.

Moreover, the new dominance of the Pacific rim poses a major challenge to U.S. industries, which are forced to compete for U.S. and third-country markets with the state-centered, capitalist economies of the leading Asian nations of Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore and Hong Kong — known as "Japan and the Gang of Four" — and China, an emerging giant.

Nonetheless, analysis of U.S. trade patterns with the Far East say the U.S. switch from Europe to the trans-Pacific route is as historic as the shift almost 500 years ago, when the focus of world trade moved from the Mediterranean Sea to the Atlantic Ocean as European nations vied for the New World's riches.

The shift has accelerated since 1980, when for the first time the volume of business between the United States and 21 Asian nations of the Pacific rim outstripped trans-Atlantic trade. By 1983, the volume of U.S. trade with the Pacific rim was 24 percent greater than trade with Europe — growing from a 9-percent difference just three years earlier.

Underscoring the importance that the U.S. administration places on trade across the Pacific, President Ronald Reagan visited Takhmao, Washington, Thursday to see a log-export mill, and pledged his increased support for the sale of U.S. products overseas.

But the increased commerce with Asia means more red ink on the U.S. trade ledger as the United States buys far more than it sells in the Orient — a reversal of its normal trade pattern with Europe. The trade deficit with the Pacific rim was \$34 billion — about half of the

swelling surpluses in its trade with the Western partners.

Japan's trade surplus with the United States and European Community hit a record of more than \$21 billion and \$10 billion respectively in fiscal 1983, which ended last March 31.

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries officials said Saturday that the discussions would focus on Washington's demands that Japan reduce import curbs of such farm items as tomato juice, beans, peas, and prepared beef and pork products.

The session in Hawaii follows talks in Washington earlier this month at which both sides reached a compromise agreement on imports of U.S. quality beef and oranges. The agreement called for Japan to increase beef and orange imports by, respectively, 6,900 tons and 11,000 tons annually over the next four years.

According to the Japanese officials, Tokyo finds it impossible to comply with U.S. demands for the removal of import curbs on the remaining 13 items because it would hurt small-scale domestic industry.

The United States brought the case to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in Geneva last July on the grounds that Japan's import restrictions violated GATT rules aimed at free world trade.

Tokyo was now planning to offer to increase import quotas on some of these products to end to the dispute, the officials said.

Japanese and U.S. delegates were also due to discuss Washington's request for a reduction of tariffs on lumber, grapefruit juice and some other items during the Honolulu discussions, the officials said.

The tariff issue will be incorporated in a new set of measures to open up the Japanese market to be decided at a cabinet session on Friday, they added. The package is aimed at easing trade frictions with the United States and West European countries arising from Japan's

move in line with government policy to liberalize banking, the officials said Saturday.

Starting next year, foreign banks would be permitted to handle trust businesses and to borrow from the central bank, the Bank of Seoul, under a discount formula, the officials said.

The discount facility will be available only for export financing next year, but fully available beginning in 1986 under the same provisions as apply to domestic banks.

On a visit here last month, U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan urged the government to expand business opportunities for U.S. banks operating in South Korea. There are currently 48 foreign bank branches in the country.

Bache Securities (U

NEW EUROBOND ISSUES

| Issuer | Amount (millions) | Mot. Coup. % | Price offer | Yield end week | Price offer | Terms |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|--------|
| DATING RATE NOTES | | | | | | |
| Bankers Trust Int'l. | \$200 | 1996 | 1% | 100 | — | 99.00 |
| Over 3-month Libor. Minimum coupon 5%. Callable for cash on any interest payment date during first 10 years. Redeemable at maturity with conversion share or other primary capital securities of Bankers Trust, plus interest accruing to 10% of face value, or for cash or par. | | | | | | |
| Stobbenbanken | \$50 | 1994 | 1% | 100 | — | 99.70 |
| Over 6-month Libor. Minimum coupon 5%. Callable for par in 1990. | | | | | | |
| CED-COUPON | | | | | | |
| Verizon Savings Int'l. | \$100 | 1989 | 12% | 100 | 12% | 99.63 |
| Callable or par in 1988. Reduced 10% by Government National Mortgage Association, or through securities of Federal National Mortgage Association or of Federal Home Loan Mortgage can be substituted. | | | | | | |
| China Finance Corp. (Hong Kong) | \$100 | 1990 | 12% | 99% | 12.94 | 97.25 |
| Standard Electric | DM 100 | 1994 | 7% | 100 | 7% | 98.00 |
| with Africa Transport Services | DM 50 | 1991 | 8% | 99% | 8.14 | 98.50 |
| Canada | £40 | 1994 | 11% | 100 | 11% | 96.75 |
| Piankki | ECU 35 | 1992 | zero | 100 | — | 97.63 |
| Crédit National de l'Etat | ECU 60 | 1994 | open | open | — | — |
| mark | DF 100 | 1991 | 8% | 99% | 8.55 | 98.50 |
| Grid Bank | Y 20,000 | 1994 | 7 | 99% | 7.05 | — |
| JUNIOR-LINKED | | | | | | |
| Ikuu Cable Works | \$30 | 1989 | 7% | 100 | 7% | — |
| San Synthetic Fiber | \$30 | 1989 | 7% | 100 | 7% | 98.25 |
| Nitomo | \$70 | 1999 | 2% | 100 | 2% | 101.00 |
| Acco Capital | \$500 | 1994 | 11% | 100 | 11% | 99.63 |
| Itim Industries | DM 80 | 1990 | 3 | 100 | 3 | — |

Bankers Trust Offering Contains Uncertainties

(Continued from Page 7)

er—a fear that appeared to be borned by the much-stronger-expected rise in first-quarter gross national product (an 8.3 percent annual rate compared to a 7.2-percent forecast a few weeks earlier). This also pushed the bar back up to levels last seen in January and contributed to a drop demand for non-dollar securities.

The worst hit of the new dollar was Kyowa Finance's \$100 million of six-year notes. Guaranty by the parent Japanese bank, paper was sold at a discount of bearing a coupon of 12% per year. But by the end of the holiday week, the paper was trading at 97%; "well outside" the 11% percent commission paid adwriters.

American Savings International—\$100 million of five-year notes 1% better, despite the lower percent coupon, ending the at a discount of 1% points and the total front-end commissions of 1% percent. These notes lacked 150 percent by Government National Mortgage Association (which may be submitted with securities of the Federal National Mortgage Association or the Federal Home Loan Board).

the only other new dollar issue

was a small \$50-million FRN for Gotabanken, Sweden's fourth-largest bank. Interest on the 10-year notes is set at 4% point over Libor. Reflecting the rise in interest rates and the fact that the first coupon is yet to be set, the notes ended the week at 97.70, well within the total commissions of 70 basis points.

In the non-dollar sector, especially hard-hit was Air Canada's offering of \$40-million, 10-year bonds priced at par and bearing a coupon of 11% percent. The poor reception—the paper ended the week at a discount of 3% points—in part reflected fears that British interest rates are poised to rise.

The DM market suffered because of the mark's renewed weakness against the dollar. While experts continue to insist that the weight of the U.S. current-account deficit, projected at more than \$80 billion this year, must ultimately bring the dollar down, they also now warn that a widening of interest rate differentials in favor of the dollar as U.S. rates rise could succeed in bolding the exchange rate at around the current level.

International Standard Electric, a unit of ITT, offered 100 million DM of 10-year bonds at par bearing a coupon of 7% percent. The cachet of an attractive corporate name was obviously expected to add appeal, but with the recent

Sweden 7% trading at 98%, ISEC appeared to do well by sinking only 9%.

South Africa Transport Services, reflecting the difficulty of selling South African paper, made a private placement of 50 million DM of seven-year notes. Priced at 99% and bearing a coupon of 8 percent, the notes ended the week at 98.4%.

In the European-Currency-Unit market, Postpankki of Finland offered 35 million units of the first zero-coupon paper in this sector. The eight-year notes, priced at par, are redeemable at 21% percent of face value to give a yield of 10.57 percent.

The Luxembourg-guaranteed Sté. Nationale de Crédit et d'Investissement, which is raising 60 million ECUs to finance reconversion of the Grand Duchy's ailing steel industry, will be priced on Tuesday. A coupon of 10% percent is expected.

The scheduled issue for SNCF, the French state railway, is expected to be delayed until next month as the market is not currently re-

Spirit of Cooperation Is Helping Eastern Air Fly

By Douglas B. Feaver

Washington Post Service

MIAMI — Four years ago a union leader, Charles E. Bryan, showed up at the Eastern Airlines stockholders' meeting, waved a few proxies he had collected and announced his candidacy for the board. He lost heavily.

Eastern's chairman, Frank Borman, opposed Mr. Bryan. "I just said I didn't think it was appropriate that it would be no more appropriate than having us on his board of directors," Mr. Borman recalled.

But next Tuesday, at the 1984 stockholders' meeting in New York, Mr. Bryan, who is president and general chairman of District Lodge 100 of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, will be elected to the Eastern board along with another union leader, Robert V. Callahan, president of Transport Workers Union Local 553, which represents Eastern's flight attendants.

Today Eastern and its employees want everybody to understand that management and labor are working together, providing better service and saving money.

The big question is whether that spirit of cooperation can last long enough to produce enough to save the airline, which is \$2 billion in debt and living only on the revenue of its bidders.

Eastern had a loss of \$183.7 million in 1983 while some of the other big-name carriers, notably American and United, rebounded strongly from the recession.

Further, Eastern incurred a loss of \$17 million in January, a poor start for what it was hoping to be a good first quarter. But strong March revenue and the absence of last winter's fare wars leave room for hope the airline will be able to announce an operating profit for the first three months.

"Eastern could do a rapid turnaround," said analyst Robert J. Joedicke, of Leibman Brothers Kuhn Loeb.

"I think the overall atmosphere has turned favorable, and that should help everybody, including Eastern," he added.

Eastern's hopes rest not only on the \$360-million decrease in salaries Eastern negotiated with its 37,000 employees, but also on continued cooperation of labor and management to cut operating costs.

They have already identified different ways of doing jobs that will save \$34 million this year, according to Jose L. Smith, Eastern's vice president for financial planning and control. "Our goal was \$75 million, and at the rate we are going, we will exceed it," he said.

Some of those savings, according

to Mr. Smith and Mr. Bryan, comes from Eastern now performing much of the work that had been contracted out, although employees are not being added.

Another change is the cooperative approach that labor and management leaders are attempting to foster in daily operations. Responsibility for on-site management has been transferred in many cases from the company's supervisors to the unionized "leads," a switch that Mr. Borman and other Eastern officials say has resulted in happier employees and a better product.

As indicators of better service, Eastern officials say that on-time departures by Eastern flights have increased 21 percent from December to March and on-time arrivals (within 15 minutes of scheduled time) have increased 20 percent: the number of passengers delayed one hour or more for any reason dropped by half from December to March.

Morton Ehrlich, senior vice president for planning, said Eastern expects by now to be selling only 38 percent of the seats it offered through Kansas City; instead it is selling 45 percent, just two points short of break-even.

Eastern put 166 employees at Kansas City and the unions have permitted cross-utilization of skills to an extent unheard of in Miami, Atlanta or New York. Mechanics can work on ground equipment and ramp personnel can help clean airplanes. Further cross-utilization is something Eastern hopes to achieve in years to come.

Despite the good news, analysts want to see several quarters of solid performance at Eastern before they take it off the troubled list. Further, Eastern has to face its bankers and its unions again in December to renegotiate both loans and contracts.

"And that's the one that has been given short shrift in the past because we always felt as management if we made all these other decisions we were doing the best we could for the people. Now we're saying, 'We better ask them rather than simply assume that our moti-

vation is winning some tentative support on Wall Street. Alfred Norling, an analyst at Kidder, Peabody & Co., says U.S. investors might well be attracted to an airline such as British Airways that has escaped the fierce competition and low profits brought on by deregulation of the domestic U.S. airline business.

Meanwhile, back in the auditorium, British Airways employees are just emerging from five minutes of deep-breathing exercises.

"Did anyone's dot change color?" Mr. Blumer asks brightly. A few hands go up. "That's great!" he says.

U.S. Says Orders To Factories Rose 1.4% in February

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Orders to U.S. factories rose a healthy 1.4 percent in February, the government reported in an upward revision of its earlier estimate.

The Commerce Department had said earlier this month that factory orders were up 0.7 percent from the January level on a seasonally adjusted basis. However, in a revision that corrected the seasonal adjustment factors being used, the department on Friday doubled the earlier estimate.

The department also revised downward its January estimate to a 0.2-percent increase from the earlier estimated gain of 0.6 percent.

It also said February orders for durable goods were up 2.9 percent instead of 0.9 percent, and orders for nondurable goods fell 0.3 percent.

Bank of Boston Applies To Enter 10 States

Reuters

BOSTON — Bank of Boston Corp. said it filed with the Comptroller of the Currency to establish banks in 16 locations in 10 states along the East Coast and in the Southern United States.

It noted Friday that the comptroller recently lifted a moratorium on chartering of limited purpose national banks and the Federal Reserve Board effectively said recently that a bank holding company may own deposit-taking entities in other states provided they do not also make commercial loans.

British Airways Is Seeking to Liven Up Its Image

(Continued from Page 7)

crews members for the first time in years.

The hiring is strictly in line with the airline's new emphasis on marketing: the maximum age for new cabin crew members is 26. The airline also is pressing its union to accept a rule freezing British Airways.

The airline also faces a assault on its lush network of domestic and international routes. Several of Britain's smaller carriers, led by British Caledonian Airways, are pressing the government to give them more routes and reduce British Airways' dominance. Mr. Marshall says his airline must be big to compete with the largest international carriers and thus cannot afford to let its route network be dissipated.

"From our viewpoint," he says, "a transfer of routes to smaller rivals clearly just isn't on."

British Airways hopes the government will use a large share of the proceeds from the sale of its shares

to repay debt. Mr. Marshall says his target is for debt to equal about one-third of equity when the airline goes private.

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DEVOE-HOLBEIN INTERNATIONAL, N.V.

Bld U.S. 380 As of April 19, 1984

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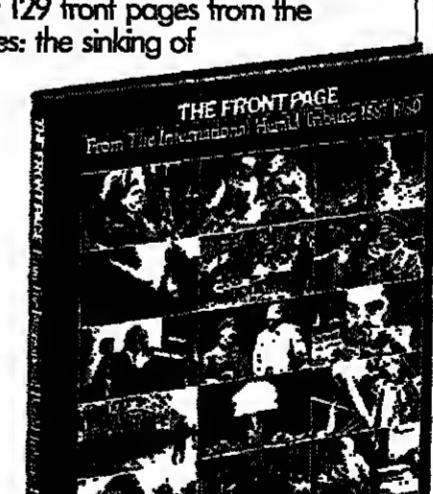
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| 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | - 4 | |
| 1,72 | 8,2 | 120 | 28 ^{1/2} | 27 ^{1/2} | 27 ^{1/2} | - 4 | |
| 22 | 179 | 52 | 52 ^{1/2} | 52 ^{1/2} | 52 ^{1/2} | - 4 | |
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| 120 | 0,7 | 1298 | 22 ^{1/2} | 22 ^{1/2} | 22 ^{1/2} | - 4 | |
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| 56 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | - 4 | |
| 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | - 4 | |
| 56 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | - 4 | |
| 56 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | - 4 | |
| 56 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | - 4 | |
| 104 | 6 | 105 | 4 ^{1/2} | 4 ^{1/2} | 4 ^{1/2} | - 4 | |
| 124 | 174 | 174 | 7 | 7 | 7 | - 4 | |
| 18 | 15 | 15 | 6 ^{1/2} | 6 ^{1/2} | 6 ^{1/2} | - 4 | |
| 18 | 15 | 15 | 6 ^{1/2} | 6 ^{1/2} | 6 ^{1/2} | - 4 | |
| 104 | 1,5 | 1759 | 57 ^{1/2} | 71 ^{1/2} | 71 ^{1/2} | - 4 | |
| 104 | 47 | 52 | 52 ^{1/2} | 52 ^{1/2} | 52 ^{1/2} | - 4 | |
| 900 | 5,8 | 740 | 40 ^{1/2} | 37 ^{1/2} | 37 ^{1/2} | - 4 | |
| 56 | 11,7 | 12 | 12 ^{1/2} | 12 ^{1/2} | 12 ^{1/2} | - 4 | |
| 1320 | 7,8 | 171 | 21 ^{1/2} | 11 ^{1/2} | 11 ^{1/2} | - 4 | |
| 56 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | - 4 | |
| 56 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | - 4 | |
| 56 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | - 4 | |
| 104 | 24 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | - 4 | |
| 94 | 40 | 154 | 25 | 25 | 25 | - 4 | |
| 104 | 105 | 105 | 7 | 7 | 7 | - 4 | |
| 124 | 174 | 174 | 7 | 7 | 7 | - 4 | |
| 18 | 15 | 15 | 6 ^{1/2} | 6 ^{1/2} | 6 ^{1/2} | - 4 | |
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| 56 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | - 4 | |
| 56 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | - 4 | |
| 56 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | - 4 | |
| 104 | 24 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | - 4 | |
| 94 | 40 | 154 | 25 | 25 | 25 | - 4 | |
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| 124 | 174 | 174 | 7 | 7 | 7 | - 4 | |
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| 56 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | - 4 | |
| 56 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | - 4 | |
| 104 | 24 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | - 4 | |
| 94 | 40 | 154 | 25 | 25 | 25 | - 4 | |
| 104 | 105 | 105 | 7 | 7 | 7 | - 4 | |
| 124 | 174 | 174 | 7 | 7 | 7 | - 4 | |
| 18 | 15 | 15 | 6 ^{1/2} | 6 ^{1/2} | 6 ^{1/2} | - 4 | |
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| 900 | 5,8 | 740 | 40 ^{1/2} | 37 ^{1/2} | 37 ^{1/2} | - 4 | |
| 56 | 11,7 | 12 | 12 ^{1/2} | 12 ^{1/2} | 12 ^{1/2} | - 4 | |
| 1320 | 7,8 | 171 | 21 ^{1/2} | 11 ^{1/2} | 11 ^{1/2} | - 4 | |
| 56 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | - 4 | |
| 56 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | - 4 | |
| 56 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | - 4 | |
| 104 | 24 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | - 4 | |
| 94 | 40 | 154 | 25 | 25 | 25 | - 4 | |
| 104 | 105 | 105 | 7 | 7 | 7 | - 4 | |
| 124 | 174 | 174 | 7 | 7 | 7 | - 4 | |
| 18 | 15 | 15 | 6 ^{1/2} | 6 ^{1/2} | 6 ^{1/2} | - 4 | |
| 18 | 15 | 15 | 6 ^{1/2} | 6 ^{1/2} | 6 ^{1/2} | - 4 | |
| 104 | 1,5 | 1759 | 57 ^{1/2} | 71 ^{1/2} | 71 ^{1/2} | - 4 | |
| 104 | 47 | 52 | 52 ^{1/2} | 52 ^{1/2} | 52 ^{1/2} | - 4 | |
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| 56 | 11,7 | 12 | 12 ^{1/2} | 12 ^{1/2} | 12 ^{1/2} | - 4 | |
| 1320 | 7,8 | 171 | 21 ^{1/2} | 11 ^{1/2} | 11 ^{1/2} | - 4 | |
| 56 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | - 4 | |
| 56 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | - 4 | |
| 56 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | - 4 | |
| 104 | 24 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | - 4 | |
| 94 | 40 | 154 | 25 | 25 | 25 | - 4 | |
| 104 | 105 | 105 | 7 | 7 | 7 | - 4 | |
| 124 | 174 | 174 | 7 | 7 | 7 | - 4 | |
| 18 | 15 | 15 | 6 ^{1/2} | 6 ^{1/2} | 6 ^{1/2} | - 4 | |
| 18 | 15 | 15 | 6 ^{1/2} | 6 ^{1/2} | 6 ^{1/2} | - 4 | |
| 104 | 1,5 | 1759 | 57 ^{1/2} | 71 ^{1/2} | 71 ^{1/2} | - 4 | |
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| 900 | 5,8 | 740 | 40 ^{1/2} | 37 ^{1/2} | 37 ^{1/2} | - 4 | |
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| 1320 | 7,8 | 171 | 21 ^{1/2} | 11 ^{1/2} | 11 ^{1/2} | - 4 | |
| 56 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | - 4 | |
| 56 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | - 4 | |
| 56 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | - 4 | |
| 104 | 24 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | - 4 | |
| 94 | 40 | 154 | 25 | 25 | 25 | - 4 | |
| 104 | 105 | 105 | 7 | 7 | 7 | - 4 | |
| 124 | 174 | 174 | 7 | 7 | 7 | - 4 | |
| 18 | 15 | 15 | 6 ^{1/2} | 6 ^{1/2} | 6 ^{1/2} | - 4 | |
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| 900 | 5,8 | 740 | 40 ^{1/2} | 37 ^{1/2} | 37 ^{1/2} | - 4 | |
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| 1320 | 7,8 | 171 | 21 ^{1/2} | 11 ^{1/2} | 11 ^{1/2} | - 4 | |
| 56 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | - 4 | |
| 56 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | - 4 | |
| 56 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | - 4 | |
| 104 | 24 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | - 4 | |
| 94 | 40 | 154 | 25 | 25 | 25 | - 4 | |
| 104 | 105 | 105 | 7 | 7 | 7 | - 4 | |
| 124 | 174 | 174 | 7 | 7 | 7 | - 4 | |
| 18 | 15 | 15 | 6 ^{1/2} | 6 ^{1/2} | 6 ^{1/2} | - 4 | |
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| 104 | 1,5 | 1759 | 57 ^{1/2} | 71 ^{1/2} | 71 ^{1/2} | - 4 | |
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| 56 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | - 4 | |
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| 56 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | - 4 | |
| 104 | 24 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | - 4 | |
| 94 | 40 | 154 | 25 | 25 | 25 | - 4 | |
| 104 | 105 | 105 | 7 | 7 | 7 | - 4 | |
| 124 | 174 | 174 | 7 | 7 | 7 | - 4 | |
| 18 | 15 | 15 | 6 ^{1/2} | 6 ^{1/2} | 6 ^{1/2} | - 4 | |
| 18 | 15 | 15 | 6 ^{1/2} | 6 ^{1/2} | 6 ^{1/2} | - 4 | |
| 104 | 1,5 | 1759 | 57 ^{1/2} | 71 ^{1/2} | 71 ^{1/2} | - 4 | |
| 104 | 47 | 52 | 52 ^{1/2} | 52 ^{1/2} | 52 ^{1/2} | | |

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SPORTS

*its Jolt 76ers, Take 2-0 Edge**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

ADELPHIA — Michael Ray Richardson 1 points and was instrumental in blunting a Philadelphia comeback Friday night to lift the Nets to a 116-102 victory over the 76ers lead in their National Basketball Association series.

Series seeking to become the first team in 15 repeat as league champions, are faced with three straight games just to advance past

NBA PLAYOFFS

offs' opening round, Game 3 of the best-of-5 was scheduled for Sunday in East Rutherford, New Jersey.

and Los Angeles were visitors in other games; on Saturday, Washington and Atlanta in within 2-1 in their respective series with Milwaukee, and Seattle moved to a 2-1

adison scored 24 points in Friday's first half. Nets compiled a 19-4 run in the final 3:39 of nd quarter to take a 67-50 lead at intermission.

Richardson's two free throws with 6:40 left in the intermission raised the margin to 79-55. The Nets led, with four minutes left in the period before final, using a three-guard lineup, started but.

The 76ers narrowed the deficit to 99-73 in the final period and outscored the Nets, 13-12, to 91-86 on Moses Malone's basket with 1:16.

Albert King and Darryl Dawkins (the latter 8 of his 22 points in the fourth quarter) pars to increase the lead to 9 points shorty Richardson, on successive trips down the floor, ed a pair of three-point plays that gave the 76ers lead with 5:16 to play.

chipped in with 14 points for the winners, ammitte Buck Williams had 12. Malone had 25 and Andrew Toney added 22 to pace Philadelphia's last guard Maurice Cheeks with 4:06 left third period when a collision with Dawkins a gash over his left eye.

Richardson going 10-of-17, the Nets shot 63 from the field and outrebounded the 76ers, 21-18. The second half. For the second straight game the 76ers started off to a lethargic start, turning the ball over in the first six minutes. The Nets had a 18-before the 76ers narrowed the gap to 32-29 by 1:06 of the quarter.

elphia took its last lead, 37-36, on a reverse lay-up by Malone with 9:52 left in the game. The Nets up a five-point lead that was cut to 48-46 on a turnover by Cheeks before they went on their 14-

elphia dominated last year's playoffs and had laying solid basketball at the end of the 1983-84 season, so its 2 deficit has come as a shock to me — the Nets included. "It's definitely a surprise," said New Jersey forward Mike O'Koren. "But over yet. The 76ers are champs, man."

hard to imagine," said King before a practice Saturday. "I thought you'd be kidding if you'd go to Philadelphia and win both games and you wouldn't be close at the end. They're capable of winning three straight."

"on I remember ever being down 0-2, facing it and not having figured a successful way to team," commented Philadelphia's Julius Er-

ving. Erving, a catalyst in the 76ers' drive last year, has had two quiet games — 18 and 12 points — against the Nets.

Said teammate Bobby Jones: "Last year, we had the confidence to eat teams alive. Now, just to get out of Sunday's game alive, we've got to take advantage of every good point we have."

But Billy Cunningham, the 76er coach, was still sounding festive. "All this talk of having your backs to the wall is baloney," he said. "I told the guys I've been in situations as a player and a coach up three games to one and supposedly having it locked up. We just have to go out and work harder than we ever had in our lives."

Trail Blazers 122, Suns 116

In Portland, Oregon, Jim Paxson had 27 points and Mychal Thompson added 26 to help the Trail Blazers down Phoenix, 122-116, and even their series at a game apiece.

Portland led by as many as 21 points in the fourth quarter, but with Walter Davis scoring 17 of his team's 25 points in the period the Suns cut the lead to 118-116 with 66 seconds left. Kenny Carr's driving lay-up ran the edge to four, however, and the Suns comeback hopes died when Rod Foster missed four 3-pointers in the final 50 seconds.

Lakers 109, Kings 102

In Los Angeles, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar scored 26 points and Earvin (Magic) Johnson added 23 as the Lakers held off Kansas City for a 109-102 triumph and a 2-0 series lead. Abdul-Jabbar also had 6 blocked shots while Johnson led both teams with 11 assists. James Worthy added 18 points for the winners.

The Kings were led by LaSalle Thompson's 23 points and 14 rebounds; teammate Eddie Johnson added 18 points.

Bullets 111, Celtics 108

In Landover, Maryland, Jeff Ruland scored 33 points, including two free throws with 5 seconds left in overtime, to lead Washington to a 111-108 victory over Boston in one of three games Saturday.

Rick Mahorn hit a 15-foot jumper just ahead of the 24-second buzzer to put the Bullets ahead, 107-105, in overtime. After Robert Parish missed two free throws with 22 seconds left, Ruland converted his two free throws to tie his playoff career-high. Led by Larry Bird's 27 points, the Celtics had overcome a 83-68 deficit early in the fourth quarter to pull into a 96-96

Hawks 103, Bucks 94

In Atlanta, the Hawks received 25 points from Dan Roundfield and downed Milwaukee, 103-94, before only 5,395 fans, one of the smallest crowds in NBA playoff history. Atlanta went on a 16-4 run late in the third quarter to take a 76-67 lead; Milwaukee could go no closer than 6 points thereafter. The winners Dominique Wilkins contributed 22 points (16 in the second half), while Marques Johnson led the Bucks with 27.

SuperSonics 104, Mavericks 94

In Seattle, Jack Sikma had 23 points and 17 rebounds and the defense held Dallas shooting to 9-of-40 in the second half as the SuperSonics posted a 104-94 victory. Mark Aguirre had 20 points in the first half for the Mavericks but managed just 5 after intermission before fouling out in the fourth quarter. Rolando Blackman paced Dallas with 27 points. Gus Williams had 19 points and 15 assists for Seattle. (UPI, AP)

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deficit.

Palmer struck out two, got 11 Cardinals on groundouts and two no flies.

Drizelle began in the fourth inning and the rain turned heavy after the St. Louis fifth. Montreal sent up two batters in the sixth before umpires halted the game.

Palmer's effort was the 16th perfect game in major-league history and the fourth to go less than nine innings. "It was a five-inning perfect game, but it still goes down [in the record books] and I'll take it," said Palmer, who sat out the entire 1983 season following his second elbow operation.

Padres 9, Dodgers 6

In Los Angeles, Steve Garvey broke out of a slump with three RBI singles against his former Dodger teammates to lead San Diego to a 9-6 triumph.

Phillies 12, Mets 2

In Philadelphia, John Denny scattered six hits and Glenn Wilson and Bo Diaz hit home runs in a five-run fifth as the Phillies shelled New York, 12-2.

Pirates 8, Cubs 5

In Chicago, Jason Thompson keyed a four-run seventh with a tie-breaking RBI single to help Pittsburgh defeat the Cubs, 8-5.

Reds 5, Giants 4

In San Francisco, Tony Perez hit a two-run triple in the eighth to hit

lead Cincinnati to a 5-4 triumph over the Giants.



United Press International
Quebec's Randy Moller gives referee Bruce Hood a battle report during Friday's playoff game between the Nordiques and Canadiens. Montreal won the game, 5-3, and the series.

Canadiens Outslug Nordiques; Flames, Blues Force 7th Games*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

MONTREAL — Steve Shutt scored twice and Rick Green netted the game-winner to highlight a five-goal third-period surge Friday night and lead the Montreal Canadiens into the Stanley Cup semifinals with a 5-3 victory over the Quebec Nordiques in a fight-filled National Hockey League game.

The Canadians took the best-of-seven Adams Division series, 4-2, to move into a showdown with the defending champion New York Islanders, starting here Tuesday night. The Islanders are seeking

period. But at 6:23, Shutt took a pass from Bobby Smith and moved in alone on goalie Daniel Bouchard to tally on a 30-foot slapshot.

On his next shift Shutt took a pass from Mats Naslund and let fly. Bouchard made the initial stop, but allowed the puck to drop in behind him for the tying goal at 9:11.

Goals by Green at 12:14, John Chabot at 13:27 (on a bang-bang play in front of the net) and Guy Carbonneau at 14:28 sealed the victory. Wilf Paiement added a final goal for Quebec at 16:51 of the last period.

The triumph was almost overshadowed by an evening that saw a total of 257 minutes in penalties and 10 players thrown out of the series.

With Quebec leading, 1-0, at the end of the second period, the so-called Battle of Quebec turned into open combat. All but one player from each bench became involved in a sustained, bloody fight that led to a combined 203 minutes in penalties and delayed the start of the final period.

With both benches clearing out as the second period ended, referee Bruce Hood assessed minor penalties to Quebec as the Blues' Dale Hunter and Montreal's Guy Carbonneau (earlier in the period Hunter had gashed Quebec's Randy Moller in the head, cutting him on the forehead with a barrage of punches).

At one point, officials were faced with 14 separate fights, and just as the slugging seemed to diminish Quebec's Louis Sleigher punched John Hamel to the ice. Hamel lay motionless for several minutes. He was helped from the ice, spitting blood and with his right arm hanging limp. Hamel sustained a nose bone and cuts over the right eye but is expected to be in uniform Tuesday.

When order finally was restored, Hood ejected five men from each team.

No sooner had the players returned to the ice to start the third period than the fighting broke out again with most of the players from both benches on the ice. Even back-up goalies Clint Malarchuk of Quebec and Richard Sevigny of Montreal got involved. Exasperated officials finally isolated the combatants and sent the teams back to their dressing rooms for a second cooling off period.

Shutt said the penalties, which left the elubs with 13 players each, opened up the ice for him. "All those penalties gave me more room on the ice to shoot because there were less players out there," he said. "I knew I had to break the egg and I did."

Blues 4, North Stars 0

In St. Louis, Mike Liu posted his first career playoff shutout as the Blue beat Minnesota, 4-0; the decisive seventh game of the Norris Division final was to be played Sunday in Bloomington, Minnesota. Liu turned back 33 shots, including several tough chances in the third period.

Bernie Federko, the Blues' all-time leading scorer in playoff games with 51 points, tallied from in close at 11:21 of the first period and Joe Mullen beat Don Beaupre on a 25-foot slapshot 4:42 into the second period to give St. Louis a 2-0 lead.

North Star defenseman Gordie Roberts said the team with the upper hand generally in the first period had prevailed so far — and that Minnesota considers it lesson learned. "We'll have 20 guys fired up early on Sunday," he said.

The Blues have extended five previous playoff series to the maximum number of games and were victorious in four. Minnesota is 3-2 in match-deciding playoff games.

The Minnesota coach, Bill Hickey, lamented his team's squandering the momentum it picked up in a 2-0 win over St. Louis, 6-0, in Wednesday's Game 5. But of the winners, he said: "Their backs were to the wall and they had to play their best."

Flames 5, Oilers 4

In Calgary, Alberta, Lanny McDonald scored 64 seconds into overtime to make the Flames 5-4 winners over Edmonton and extend last season's Stanley Cup finalists to a decisive seventh Smythe Division game Sunday on Oiler ice.

McDonald, who opened the scoring in the first period, took the first shot of overtime, firing a snapshot from the top of the faceoff circle past a partially screened Grant Fuhr.

"Now we have what we always dreamed about," said McDonald, adding that Calgary's confidence has improved steadily during the series. "We felt we should have never been down 3-1. We knew we played well earlier in the series and didn't give up."

(UPI, AP)

NATIONAL LEAGUE**FRIDAY'S RESULTS****AMERICAN LEAGUE****SATURDAY'S RESULTS****AMERICAN LEAGUE****SUNDAY'S RESULTS****AMERICAN LEAGUE****WEEKEND'S RESULTS****AMERICAN LEAGUE****WEEKEND'S RESULTS****AMERICAN LEAGUE****WEEKEND'S RESULTS****AMERICAN LEAGUE****WEEKEND'S RESULTS****AMERICAN LEAGUE****WEEKEND'S RESULTS****AMERICAN LEAGUE****WEEKEND'S RESULTS**

LANGUAGE

Dialogues or Duologues?

By William Safire
WASHINGTON — Introducing a debate among Walter Mondale, Jesse Jackson and Gary Hart, Dan Rather, the CBS newsman called for "a dialogue among three men . . ."

Had I been one of the debate participants, I would have turned to the moderator and said: "No. Mr. Rather. You can have a dialogue between two or a discussion among three, but you cannot have a dialogue among more than two people."

I would also have been wrong. The prefix *dia* means "across," as in diagonal and diameter." People have been confused about *dialogue* for nearly five centuries. The word *monologue*, meaning a "dramatic soliloquy" or speech by one person, was coined on the mistaken notion that *dialogue* meant "two," then one person talking would be a *monologue*.

The monologue-dialogue-triologue misconception could be carried on to *melegaüia*, a bubble of a million rabble, or even *gongolage*, the ultimate conversation, but it is still rooted in confusion. If you want to limit your meaning to two people, use *dialogue*.

THINK of the barrels of ink and teams of paper that could be saved by writing *dialogue* as *duolog* and *catalogue* as *catalog*. Some people prefer their *logics* sawed off, and most dictionaries turn palms up and shrug.

I like to leave it the old way, because it preserves the way the word was spelled in Latin, *duolog* (taken from the Greek *dialogos*).

The linguistic swingers at the Library of Congress disagree. Brian Wilkie of Champaign, Illinois, points to a line on the copyright page of every new book published in the United States: "Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data." Before getting to the spelling problem, he denounces the "utter incomprehensibility" of that phrase: I bucked his letter over to Librarian of Congress Dan Boorstin, who bucked it down to Henriette Avram, who writes what is surely known in the Library as "the hyphen letter."

"Librarians use the three-word phrase 'cataloguing in publication' to explain," Avram, "to refer to

the process by which cataloguing is prepared prior to the actual publication of a book and printed in the book itself."

Since the phrase is used to modify a noun, why is it not hyphenated? The answer "is lost in administrative history. Were we to begin again, we certainly would hyphenate the phrase." So why not change it now? "When we inventory the forms, letterheads, administrative references, informational brochures, organizational charts and job titles which would have to be changed," Avram replies, "we conclude that the taxpayers' money would be better spent cataloguing more books."

Not good enough! The revelation that every publisher is being forced to commit a solecism in every book published in the United States is repugnant to defenders of the First Amendment and of the hyphen. Is the integrity of American literature not worth a few measly bucks? Has the greatest repository of learning in the world sunk to the perpetuation of error in the name of cost-benefit ratios?

Back to the spelling of *catalog*, as the Library of Congress prefers. What happened to the *u*? "This is simply American versus British preference in spelling," asserts Avram. On firmer ground this time, adding a nice touch: "American librarians eschew the *u* with vigor, while British librarians favor it." The Library of Congress, in a spirit of Atlantic amity, sticks in a *u* when joining in a cooperative venture like "Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules," but "to the extent that an institution (or a professional group) can be said to have a preference, our preference, as American librarians, is to spell the word without the *u*."

I would hang on to the *u* because hoary orthography makes it easier to go on etymological digs. I am pleased by the way the *u* contributes to the correct pronunciation of the *g*: *Logue* is surely pronounced with a hard *g*, as in the word *log*, but in the participle form, the dropping of the *u* gives the reader no signal. For example, *cataloguing* is indisputably pronounced with a hard *g*, but *catalogued* may be pronounced *log*, as in *log seat* — there ain't no such place as a cataloguing camp.

New York Times Service

Candice Bergen: Melting the Ice

By Stephanie Mansfield
Washington Post Service

WAshington — She glides to the door in pink silk blouse and taupe trousers, all tawny and sleek with her white-blond hair and her hand politely outstretched, so delicate and fine-boned and her voice the same; low and sultry and the whole effect is a very expensive, slightly chilled bottle of champagne. Still

candid, bittersweet memoir of life with father and various father substitutes and it is winning rave reviews from critics who think of Hollywood biographies as literary fast food. It has come as a relief to Bergen, who once told a reporter she got more of a thrill out of seeing her name in print than on the movie screen.

"I was naive enough to think that the easiest thing I could write would be a book about myself. Nothing could be further from the truth. I began it rather naively and felt honor-bound to finish it, even though I never thought I would and nobody else thought I would."

She began it six years ago, ostensibly a book about growing up in Hollywood, the daughter of ventriloquist Edgar Bergen. But, as the project progressed, it was clear that she would have to reckon with an unresolved past: her sibling rivalry with her father's wise-cracking dummy, Charlie McCarthy, and the unrequited love she felt for Charlie's creator, so aloof and able to communicate only through his carved wooden alter ego. Throw in a dash of fantasy, in the form of "Uncle" Walt Disney, and the opulence of Beverly Hills and you have a golden girl waiting for her prince to come.

She carried that emotional baggage for years, drifting from one inaccessible man to another and from a Swiss boarding school to flunking out of the University of Pennsylvania. "I got what I deserved."

She made her acting debut at the age of 19 in "The Group," prompting critic Pauline Kael to note that as an actress, Bergen's only fair was "in her nostrils."

What followed was a succession of uneven films — "Carrie Knowledge," "Soldier Blue," "The Sand Pebbles," "Getting Straight," "The Wind and the Lion," "Live for Life" — chosen to appeal to the exotic locations, parts but for the exotic locations.

"There was a time when I cared very much what other people thought. I knew that people expected me to be cool. That's what I gave them."

Now she has given us her autobiography, "Knock Wood," a



Wilson E. Sowar/The New York Times

Candice Bergen: "People expected me to be cool."

overwhelming sense of guilt over her undeserved fame.

Bergen's life — personal and professional — had to wait until her father died in 1978. Suddenly, she emerged as a gifted comedienne, winning raves at the loony, estranged wife of Burt Reynolds in "Starting Over" and the campy, Southern belle in "Rich and Famous."

"It took me longer to take it seriously than it should have. Perhaps it had to be for my father to die before I really took it seriously. I think you feel if they're alive, you're taking what is legally theirs. In my father's case, it was his fame, not mine. Mine was sort of ill-gotten. By being his daughter, by happening to look a certain amount of resemblance."

Four years ago, her prince charming — 14 years her senior — showed up at the door of the French director Louis Malle, giving her book the happy ending she never thought possible. "I suppose writing the book was what grew me up as much as anything, but I've only just begun. That's when you realize it never stops. You can't stop working on it for a second. It never ends. That's what really stunned me in life."

Along with not wanting to eclipse her father, Bergen says part of the reason she sabotaged her early career was her mother. "It's a complicated circumstance when you have a husband who's famous and a daughter who's famous, and she disappears by being the wife of one and the mother of the other. It builds up a certain amount of resentment."

And the frustrating search for meaningful work — acting, writing, photography — was not accidental. "It's the downside of having things come too easily to you. You don't have to really put much effort into it. I don't dabble anymore. This book was long and hard. I'm proud of doing my own thing, which is not something I did a lot of in my life."

Her marriage has given her a welcome stability, even if they do divide their time between Bergman's Manhattan apartment and Malle's country house in southwestern France. Giving her book the happy ending she never thought possible, "I suppose writing the book was what grew me up as much as anything, but I've only just begun. That's when you realize it never stops. You can't stop working on it for a second. It never ends. That's what really stunned me in life."

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